

Dr. Samuel West was appointed a representative of the college on the Court of Governors of the University of Birmingham.

Election of Councillors.

Dr. W. Collier, Dr. F. A. Mott, Dr. H. H. Hawkins, and Dr. H. D. Rolleston were elected councillors.

Reports.

A report was received and adopted from the Committee of Management, dated December 5th, 1911. The committee recommended that the following institutions should be added to the list of institutions recognized by the Examining Board in England for instruction in chemistry and physics: Royal Dental Hospital of London, and Mill Hill School. The committee also recommended that Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, South Africa, should be added to the list of institutions recognized by the board for instruction in chemistry, physics, and biology.

Certain addenda were made to the scheme of the new examination in psychological medicine, the chief of which were to the effect that the appointment of examiners should be made by the Censors' Board.

Communications.

The following communications were received: (1) From the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England reporting proceedings of the Council of that College on November 9th, December 14th, and January 11th last. (2) From C. I. Jackson, Esq., informing the College that the late Dr. Hughlings Jackson bequeathed a portrait of himself to the College. (3) From Frank Glover, Esq., offering to the College a gold pencil-case formerly the property of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College. (4) From Ernest M. Wilks, Esq., informing the College that the late Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., bequeathed to the College a portrait of himself and a gold cup. The above gifts were accepted, and the thanks of the College ordered to be returned to the writers of the letters. (5) From the Doctors' Wives Defence Movement, concerning certain effects of the Insurance Act. (6) From Dr. James Kerr Love, on behalf of the National Bureau for Promoting the Welfare of the Deaf, concerning the delivery of proposed lectures. The matter was referred to the Censors' Board.

The Insurance Bill.

A Committee of the College was formed to watch the interests of the Fellows, Members, and Licentiates of the College under the provisions of the Insurance Act, with power to confer with any other body established for similar purposes should the Committee see fit to do so.

The President adjourned the Comitia until Tuesday, January 30th.

ADJOURNED COMITIA.

The adjourned Comitia was held on Tuesday, January 30th, Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., President, being in the chair.

Reports.

A report was received from the Censors' Board concerning academic dress for Licentiates. The Board reported: "That a search of the annals having been made, the Board are unable to find that a distinctive dress has ever been granted to Licentiates." A report was received from the Representative of the College on the General Medical Council on the proceedings of the Council during its session in November last.

The Insurance Act.

After some formal business had been transacted the College proceeded to discuss a letter which had been received from the National Health Insurance Commission. The letter, which had been read to the College at its meeting on January 25th, was as follows:

National Health Insurance Commission,
Whitehall, London, S.W.,
24th January, 1912.

Sir,

The National Health Insurance Commissioners have decided, for their assistance in bringing the Insurance Act into operation, to take the earliest opportunity of personally conferring with representatives, widely selected, of the chief sections of the community specially concerned. Conferences with representatives of prospective insured persons have already taken place, and it is considered that the time has now arrived when it would be of material assistance to the Commissioners to obtain, in a conference, suggestions from representatives of the medical profession on certain important questions of procedure preliminary to bringing the Act into operation.

The National Health Insurance Joint Committee, and the Insurance Commissioners for England, Scotland, and Wales respectively propose accordingly to hold a conference on Friday, February 2nd, with representatives of the medical profession, and the Royal College of Physicians in London is invited to appoint two members to attend the conference, which will be held at 3 p.m. A further communication will be addressed to you as to the place of meeting. A similar invitation is being addressed to the General Medical Council, the British Medical Association, and to other medical bodies.

The point which it is specially desired to discuss relates to the selection of the medical members of the Advisory Committee, by whom the Commissioners must be advised in the framing of regulations in accordance with Section 58 of the Act; and the Commissioners will also be glad to hear the views

of those present on other matters of procedure in bringing the Act into operation which the medical bodies may desire to bring forward.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. HARRIS,

Assistant Secretary of the Joint Committee.

The Secretary,

Royal College of Physicians in London.

NOTE.—Section 58 of the Act is as follows: 'The Insurance Commissioners shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, appoint an Advisory Committee for the purpose of giving the Insurance Commissioners advice and assistance in connexion with the making and altering of regulations under this part of this Act, consisting of representatives or associations of employers and approved societies, of duly qualified medical practitioners who have personal experience of general practice, and of such other persons as the Commissioners may appoint, of whom two at least shall be women.'

The following resolution was proposed and seconded:

That in view of the letter from the Insurance Commissioners the College should proceed to appoint Representatives to place before the Commissioners the resolutions of the College respecting the Insurance Bill, in so far as these resolutions may not have been incorporated in the Insurance Act.

To this an amendment was proposed and seconded as follows:

That in view of the letter from the Insurance Commissioners the College should proceed to consider the invitation of the National Insurance Commissioners to confer with them on the methods of putting the Act into operation.

This was carried by a large majority; it thus became the substantive resolution, and as such was carried.

The following series of suggestions were then put and approved of:

1. That the Insurance Act, as it stands, or even after any modification in it which the Act empowers the Insurance Commissioners to make, is not adapted to secure the benefits "of insurance against loss of health and the prevention and cure of sickness" which are its stated purpose to provide, and that the co-operation of the medical profession in carrying out the operations of the Act is not possible under the Act or under any modifications of it empowered to the Committee to exert without inflicting grave injury on the profession. There . . .

2. The College, while desirous of doing all in its power to promote the objects of the Act in reference to the health of the community, is not prepared to accept the invitation of the National Health Insurance Commissioners to the conference on February 2nd for the purposes therein stated of "selection of medical members of the Advisory Committee" and for other matters of procedure in bringing the Act into operation.

3. That the College would be happy to assist in any steps which may be taken to prepare an amending Act for the improvement of the public health provided that the interests of medical practitioners and medical science be safeguarded.

The following motion was then proposed and seconded:

That the President be requested, with the assistance of such Fellows as he may nominate, to draw up and send a reply to the invitation of the Joint Commissioners in accordance with, and giving the substance of, the resolutions.

To this an amendment was proposed and seconded as follows: That the College accept the invitation to discuss the election of medical members of the Advisory Committee, but is not at present in a position to discuss with the Commissioners any other matters of procedure in bringing the Act into operation.

This amendment was lost by a large majority, and the original motion being put was carried.

The President then dissolved the Comitia.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

THE following candidates passed at the quarterly examinations, held in Edinburgh, concluded on January 22nd:

FIRST EXAMINATION.—Anna Grace Stott, J. W. Robb, O. C. Macdonald, H. Morley, J. L. Hendry, J. P. Fairley, A. D. Gorman, and J. B. Minford; and 9 passed in Physics, 3 in Biology, and 3 in Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION.—J. Martin, J. B. Aickin, H. A. L. Guthrie, W. MacLeod, J. Berry, A. F. Readie, T. E. Lawson, W. S. O'Loughlin. One passed in Anatomy and 6 in Physiology.

THIRD EXAMINATION.—R. Kaushosh, B. S. Raj, Maud Bennett, W. Bannatyne, P. C. Ray, L. Lazarus, O. W. Bateman, A. G. Cowper, C. Cosgrove, D. Bharadwaja, V. J. A. Wilson, C. L. Patch, H. S. Dastur, R. Dorset, J. Williamson. Three passed in Pathology and 6 in Materia Medica.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—E. L. Mathew, T. M. Crawford, S. E. Mangenie, G. I. Secluna, A. L. Edwards, R. N. Raju, C. S. Owen, V. E. Field, H. W. Dunnett, C. C. Bose, A. M. Billings, H. S. W. Roberts, R. C. Mitter, H. G. Lumley, W. J. H. Davis. Ten candidates passed in Medicine, 7 in Surgery, 13 in Midwifery, and 13 in Medical Jurisprudence.

CONJOINT EXAMINATIONS IN IRELAND.

Sessional Examinations, January, 1912.

THE following candidates have passed these examinations:

First Professional Examination.—W. K. Carew, D. J. Crowley, A. de C. Dodd, D. L. Kelly, D. Long, J. H. McKenna, P. O'Brien.

Second Professional Examination.—J. F. Lyons, C. Murray.

Third Professional Examination.—J. D. Cherry, J. Crowley, T. Gray, R. J. Hennessy, E. Harnett, F. J. L. Kennedy, M. P. Leonard, M. P. Lee, L. McKeever, D. Mullin, J. Sandy, B. Sieff.

Final Examination, January, 1912.

The following candidates have passed this examination:

T. Buckley, H. E. Clarke, T. Dowzer, J. Geraty, B. Kelly, C. J. Kelly, W. O'Brien, P. H. McDonough, P. McGrath, C. P. V. McCormack, P. Ross-Todd.

Obituary.

SIR HENRY TRENTHAM BUTLIN, BART.,
D.C.L.DURH., LL.D.BIRMINGHAM, F.R.C.S.ENG.,

CONSULTING SURGEON TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL; PAST
PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND OF
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THIS great surgeon and pathologist, at once one of the most beloved and most distinguished members of our profession, passed away on Wednesday, January 24th, after a long illness, against which he struggled with extraordinary courage and energy.

Henry Trentham Butlin was born at Camborne, in Cornwall, in 1845, the residence of his father, the late Rev. W. W. Butlin. He received his education from a private tutor, and was entered as a student of the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in October, 1864. He then took rooms in the college, of which the late Dr. Andrew was at the time Warden. Intelligent and industrious from the first, he nevertheless did not contend for the school prizes and scholarships. He received the diploma of Member of the College of Surgeons in 1868. It was at this date, after qualification, that he took to constant study in the wards and museum and played an active part in the discussions at the Abernethian Society. It happened that Mr. W. Square, of Plymouth, resigned the appointment of House-Surgeon to Sir James (then Mr.) Paget, after half a year's tenure, and Butlin was made House-Surgeon for the remainder of the year, from April to October, 1868. He afterwards went down to the country, but did not find private general practice quite to his taste. Returning to town, he took the Fellowship of the College in 1871, having already been elected in January of that year, Medical (not Surgical) Registrar to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. The other candidate, now Sir Malcolm Morris, was also destined to rise high in the profession. Butlin greatly distinguished himself, as the records of the Medical Committee bear witness, by the way in which he carried out his duties during the eighteen months of his registrarship. He resigned in July, 1872.

He was elected Surgical Registrar to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in December of the same year, and from that date he remained attached to the great city hospital to the end of his days. The Registrarship was then a relatively new appointment, the value of which was not always understood by those who held it. More than one able man, afterwards distinguished, failed to avail himself fully of its advantages. The purely mechanical duties which it entailed appeared irksome and all but profitless, and the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy was then held to be a more certain pathway to a staff appointment. Butlin, on the other hand, comprehended from the first the responsibilities and duties of the registrarship, and knew how to advance medical science and his own legitimate interests by intelligent labour beyond purely secretarial and statistical work. He recognized what a wide field for research lay open to him. He studied pathology, for which he became so celebrated, and he grew famous because he was fitted for all the work which its study must entail. He noted and compared every feature of importance in every case which he registered. His grasp of microscopic art and science equalled that of Lionel Beale, whilst he had far more foresight than that physician about applications and conclusions. He perfected himself in the art of hardening, cutting, staining, mounting, and drawing morbid tissues, and, ever judicious in all things, he took care to study normal structures, so as to avoid mistaking normal conditions for disease. An error of this kind was very common in those days, when students were not so well trained in histology as they are now. Whilst never in a hurry, Butlin avoided the opposite extreme, and brought all the good work which he undertook before the relatively competent tribunals of the medical press and the learned societies, lest it should fall into irreclaimable oblivion. He never overlooked, as many are apt to do, the great truth that lost clinical records, like lost history, can never be rewritten.

As early as 1873 he prepared an account of the principal tumours removed in the course of that year at his hospital, which appeared in its annual *Reports*. He had already in 1872 been elected a member of the Pathological Society of London. He practised speaking and debating

with great ease, and speedily distinguished himself in discussions at the Society's meetings. As one consequence the council placed him, within three years of his election, on the Morbid Growth Committee, and he was Honorary Secretary from 1884 to 1886. A faithful study of living languages enabled Butlin to read European works, and ultimately to speak French, German, and Italian with fluency. He was thus enabled to co-operate with the most eminent Continental authorities.

He was made Assistant Surgeon to the West London Hospital in 1872, and remained on the staff of that institution for eight years. Whilst he was engaged in building up his reputation as a pathologist he held other appointments, besides the Registrarship, at Bartholomew's. In 1879 he was made Demonstrator of Practical Surgery at his School, and resigned the office of Registrar. From 1880 to 1892 Butlin, succeeding Sir Lauder Brunton, undertook the Out-patient Throat Department. In July, 1880, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's elected him Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital. Twenty years later, on the retirement of Mr. Morrant Baker in June, 1892, Butlin became full Surgeon. In 1896 he was elected Joint Lecturer on Surgery. He resigned the office of Surgeon in November, 1902, and was appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon, and elected a Governor of the Hospital. He was placed on the Visiting Governors' Committee in 1909.

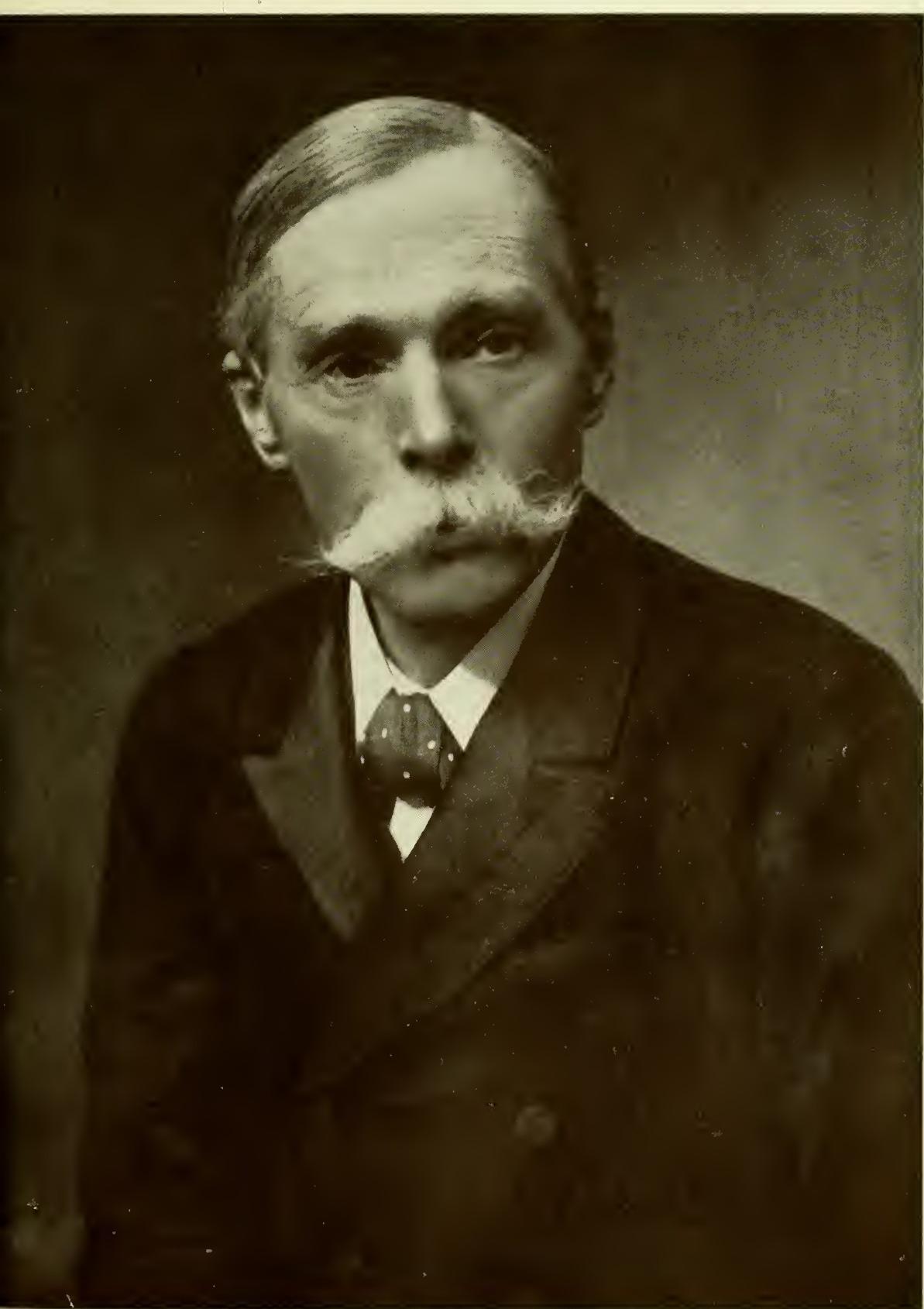
In 1880, the same year that Butlin joined the staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he began his active connexion with another famed institution with which he ultimately became so closely identified. Sir Erasmus Wilson for several years delivered lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons; then in 1880 Butlin was chosen as the first Erasmus Wilson Lecturer of Pathology, holding the Chair two years. The lectures were published in a book under the title, *Sarcoma and Carcinoma, their Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment*, an excellent synopsis of its subject, and the first of the four more important works which were the fruit of his ripe experience. The second, one of the best type of textbooks, *Diseases of the Tongue*, first appeared in 1885. The third was *Malignant Disease (Sarcoma and Carcinoma) of the Larynx*, and the fourth, *The Operative Surgery of Malignant Disease*, of which there appeared in 1900 a second edition, including special chapters by six other surgeons experienced in the treatment of cancer of special organs. Butlin likewise issued in pamphlet form his reports, brought forward at the Brussels Congress in 1908, on the results of operations for cancer of the larynx (37 cases), and for cancer of the tongue (197 cases).

Butlin proved highly successful as a teacher, and in the earlier part of his career had numerous pupils, many being resident with him. He knew how to distinguish the unfit, among whom the teacher must include relatively intellectual youths deficient in the energy and force of character needed for a professional career. He also knew how to seek and discover the latent mental powers of boys strong and full of common sense though averse from work, who, when only guided by an able teacher, like himself, into the paths of duty and the right methods of study, can make themselves excellent doctors.

The editor of the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal* (December, 1902) gracefully wrote of Butlin's merits as a teacher in the wards:

Mr. Butlin has always delighted in clinical teaching. To go over a case with his class and dressers, to make them observe its essential features and so arrive at a diagnosis was always a source of keen pleasure to him. His method of teaching was always fresh and clear. He asked pertinent questions and expected straightforward answers. He had no compunction in exposing any one who tried to hedge, and attempts to elude him in this way were singularly unsuccessful. He acted up to his own precepts in this respect, and always had the courage to commit himself to a diagnosis. It is not surprising, therefore, that his classes were well attended, and that it was well known amongst those working for the final Fellowship examination that his Monday afternoon class was something which should not be missed.

Whilst thus rendering himself deservedly popular as a teacher, Butlin acquired high skill as an operator, especially for diseases of the throat and tongue. His practice grew large, and ultimately he was, on that account, compelled to resign his hospital appointment ere he had reached the age limit. Notwithstanding the enormous amount of physical and mental work that he undertook he managed to enjoy a considerable amount of leisure. He loved hors



Henry G. Butlin



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/b22418982>

exercise, and he made many tours in Europe, visiting remote but highly-interesting places in Spain and Italy little known to the tourist. He took deep interest in Italian pictorial and architectural work, and studied the writings of Vasari and other art critics of the Renaissance.

All members of the Association know what services Sir Henry Butlin rendered to us. At the Worcester Meeting in 1882 he was Vice-President of the Section of Pathology and Bacteriology. In 1889, at the Leeds Meeting, he filled the office of President of the Section of Laryngology. In his address he dwelt on the future position of laryngology. He noted how the specialist had taken into his domain the whole of the mouth, and even the outside of the neck. The lecturer doubted if the laryngologist would retain his hold over such advanced outworks as the neck, but added that if he should lose them it mattered little, as he could well afford to do without them. At the Portsmouth Meeting in 1899, as President of the Section of Surgery, Butlin turned attention in his address to certain questions associated with military surgery which more directly affect the civilian. He deplored the fact that of late years the use of firearms in civil life had increased alarmingly, an evil which has not decreased. At the Exeter Meeting in 1907 Butlin delivered the Address in Surgery, an exceptionally fine and important oration, "On the Contagion of Cancer in Human Beings: Auto-inoculation," which appeared, finely illustrated, in our columns. As a literary souvenir it is, however, eclipsed by Butlin's more recent Hunterian Lectures delivered at the College last autumn. Another fine public-spirited address, still familiar to all our members, was delivered by Butlin, as President of the Association, at the London Meeting in 1910, the subject being "The Evolution of the Association and its Work." Space forbids us to say more of it beyond reminding our readers that it well deserves perusal, being a clear review of the Association's work prepared and made public by a great authority—a kind of review beyond the powers of the most conscientious, industrious, and learned official or literary historian. We must remember that whilst compiling and considering our "evolution" Butlin was discharging the arduous duties of another Presidency, that of the Royal College of Surgeons.

As to his more purely official services to the Association, we must add that he was Treasurer from 1891 to 1895, having been unanimously re-elected to that highly responsible office at the Newcastle Meeting in 1893. He modestly stated on that occasion that doubtless there were men more fitted to be Treasurer than he, but that no one could be found who had more at heart the interests and prosperity of the Association. His fitness and his zeal, already at that date so evident, were amply proved by his subsequent labours in the cause of the Association. At a meeting of the Abernethian Society in January, 1901, Butlin related to the students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital the history, character, and aims of our Association, testifying to the great services rendered to it by Mr. Ernest Hart and Mr. Francis Fowke.

During those years, when he worked so hard for us, for his hospital, and for the College of Surgeons, he had acquired a lucrative practice, yet he never flagged at scientific work. He became President of the Laryngological Society, he prepared four communications which appeared in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, and was elected Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1904. When it was converted, after fusion with a number of other institutions of its class, into the Royal Society of Medicine he was placed on its General Council. The Pathological Society, so closely identified with Butlin's early scientific work, he served actively almost to the year of its amalgamation. He held the chair in 1895-7, and the date of his Presidency was most fortunate. The Pathological Society of London was founded by Dr. Bentley and others after a learned association bearing the same name had been established in Dublin, in 1839, and another Pathological Society set up in Reading in 1841. On October 20th, 1846, the London Society held its first meeting, and on October 20th, 1896, it fell very happily to the lot of Butlin, as President, to deliver an address on its jubilee, a prodigious effort on his part when we bear in mind that he was at that date at the height of his active service, private and public, as an operating surgeon. Indeed, his faculty of collecting material for addresses—

always a mentally and physically irksome task—and of welding them into orations that could not only be listened to but read afterwards in print with not less pleasure was phenomenal. His fluency and his elegance of diction irrigated those wholesale collections of relatively dry facts on which such addresses are necessarily founded, and rendered them both comprehensible and interesting.

Butlin devoted much time in his later years not only to the Association as we have already related, but likewise to the College of Surgeons. Having lectured with such great success in earlier years in the theatre of the College, he easily found his way into its Council in 1895 and was as easily re-elected in 1903 when he had served the regulation eight years. In 1905 he delivered the Bradshaw Lecture and in 1907 the Hunterian Oration. In 1909 he was elected President of the College, and was re-elected in 1910 and 1911. There can be no doubt that his failing health was greatly tried in 1910 when he held the chair in the Association as well. In 1911 he grew much weaker, but often drove himself to Council and Committee meetings at Lincoln's Inn in the course of the spring. On June 13th a complimentary banquet was given in his honour by the medical profession on the instigation of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the Association at the Connaught Rooms, and Dr. Lauriston Shaw, who was in the chair, spoke highly of his services, and Butlin was quite bright as in former years when he stood up to make a long yet most pathetic and interesting speech in returning thanks. The hot weather which followed proved most trying. After his re-election in July he went to Switzerland, but the journey there and back proved quite the reverse of beneficial.

In the summer he had received the dentists at the College, and the last photograph of him was taken as he stood in the porch of the building surrounded by his guests. He showed signs of great debility, and after his return to London the laryngeal affection from which he suffered rendered speaking impossible. His two lectures on *Unicellulara Cancri*, the Parasite of Cancer, which, published in the JOURNAL last autumn, gave rise to so much correspondence in our columns, were read from his manuscript by Dr. R. N. Paramore. On November 9th, before their delivery, Butlin resigned the presidency. The new President, Mr. Rickman Godlee, and the Council passed a unanimous resolution emphasizing the courage with which he had performed his presidential duties. It is sad to think that Butlin did not live to enjoy the well-merited titular distinction which he received from King George V on the occasion of that monarch's coronation, but was forced by ill health to retire within a few months after he became a baronet. After his resignation in November he took to his bed, from which he never rose again. For a time he was greatly distressed by increasing dyspnoea and insomnia, and on January 24th he passed peacefully away at noon. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." His remains were cremated on Saturday, January 27th, at Golders Green, only his nearest relatives being present.

A memorial service at St. Andrews, Wells Street, on January 29th, conducted by the Rev. H. A. Camberlege (the vicar), assisted by Prebendary Grose Hodge, was largely attended by members of the profession, including the President of the Royal College of Surgeons (Mr. R. J. Godlee), the Vice-Presidents (Mr. Mansell Moullin and Mr. Clinton Dent), the President of the Royal College of Physicians (Sir Thomas Barlow), Sir Douglas Powell, Sir J. F. Goodhart, Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Anthony Bowlby, Sir Pearce Gould, Dr. Frederick Roberts, Dr. Samuel West, Mr. Howard Marsh, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Furnivall, Mr. Clement Lucas, Mr. Golding Bird, Mr. Bilton Pollard, Sir H. Paget-Cooke, Sir J. Tweedy, Sir Frederic Eye, Dr. Dundas Grant, Dr. Raymond Johnson, Mr. Makins, Sir Frederick Wallis, Sir Watson Cheyne, The Dowager Lady Broadbent, Sir John Rose Bradford; Dr. Steeves, representing Sir James Barr (President-elect), Dr. Rayner (Treasurer), and Mr. Guy Elliston (Financial Secretary and Business Manager), representing the British Medical Association; Sir H. Morris and Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, representing the Royal Society of Medicine, Miss Cock, representing the London School of Medicine for Women, Dr. E. H. Bashford of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and Mr. Smith Woodward (of the Natural History Museum); from the Royal College of Surgeons: Professor

Keith, Mr. Burne, and the Secretary (Mr. S. F. Cowell), and Librarian (Mr. Plarr).

Another memorial service was held at St. Bartholomew's-the-Less, in the precincts of the hospital, the service being conducted by the Rev. H. N. Close, the Vicar and Hospitaller. It was attended by the Lord Mayor, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir William Clurich, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Dr. Godson, Dr. Garrod, Mr. Harrison Cripps, and other members of the staff, the assistant matron, and several of the sisters.

Butlin was an Honorary Fellow of the Laryngological Society of Berlin, and was made a Membre Associé de la Société de Chirurgie de Paris but six weeks ago; only twenty surgeons receive this honour, as the Société prides itself on being highly select. He was also for a time Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of London. In 1893 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Durham, and the University of Birmingham honoured him in a similar manner with the degree of LL.D. in 1910. He was a Governor of Rugby School.

Sir Henry Butlin married, in 1873, Annie, daughter of Mr. Henry Balderson, of Henel Hempstead, who, with their three children, survive him. The son, Henry Guy Tretham Butlin, born in 1893, educated at Harrow, and now of Trinity College, Cambridge, succeeds to the title.

As late as December 20th, 1911, Dr. Lucas-Champomièvre wrote to Sir Henry Butlin the following letter announcing the honour so recently conferred upon him:

Mon cher Président,—

La Société de Chirurgie vient sur ma proposition de vous nommer Membre Associé. C'est un honneur que dans notre milieu purement chirurgical nous faisons à peu des maîtres de la chirurgie, les statuts de la Société de Chirurgie ayant décidé que vingt seulement peuvent être associés. Les correspondants sont bien plus nombreux. Vous êtes là en compagnie de Lister, de Czerny, de Durante, de Keen, de MacCwen, de Reverdin, de Sonnenburg. L'hommage qui vous a été rendu a été complet, car le vote a été fait à l'unanimité ce qui est bien rare dans cette société un peu restreinte et un peu frondeuse. Vos amis ont été très heureux de le faire constater après le vote.

J'ai appris par les journaux que vous aviez résigné vos fonctions de Président du Collège Royal pour cause de santé. J'espère que ce n'a été qu'un peu de fatigue et que votre santé est aujourd'hui rétablie. . . . J'ai vu que vous aviez pu continuer vos beaux travaux sur la nature parasitaire du cancer, je les suis avec le plus grand intérêt.

Professor ROBERT SAUNDBY, President of the British Medical Association, writes: Twenty-five years of private friendship and public association with Sir Henry Butlin make me painfully conscious of the gap caused by his death. Perhaps his chief characteristic was his very remarkable power of impressing, even on comparative strangers, the sense of trustworthiness. We all leaned upon him as the strong man, and when we had him with us we felt sure that everything would go right. This was illustrated in a remarkable fashion in 1890, when as a comparatively new member of the Council of the Association he was elected to the post of Treasurer, and at the end of his three years' term of office he was induced to accept the position for another three years. Another striking example of how men turned to him for help was when he was asked to be President of the Association in 1910, as the only man who could make the meeting a success. There were difficulties, but they melted away as if by magic when it was known that he would preside. It is hard to explain this wonderful gift, but it seems to me to have been due to the perfect simplicity of his character. He was just what he seemed to be. His affectionate manner was the indication of his kind heart, and he inspired love and confidence because he brimmed over with these qualities. He was a most effective speaker, although he had no special gift of voice or language, but he took infinite pains in the preparation of what he had to say, and for this reason his speeches were always worth hearing, and at times rose to a very high level—as, for example, on the occasion of the dinner given to him by the medical profession. That dinner was a remarkable testimony to the affectionate regard in which he was held by his colleagues in all ranks. The frail tenure by which he held his life was painfully obvious in Birmingham last July, when he fulfilled in the kindest and most perfect manner his duties as the retiring President of the Association. Although so weak that he was scarcely fit for the effort, he insisted on going through all the ceremonial, and nothing could have been

more gracious or more touching than his personal references to our long connexion in the work of the Association. He honoured the Association by the part he played in it, but he did not seem to think he was doing anything extraordinary, although the effort and the sacrifice he made were so great that no words of mine can express the gratitude I feel, nor can I acknowledge in fitting terms the debt I cannot repay.

Dr. WARD COUSINS writes: I am glad of an opportunity of contributing a few words to express my very great esteem and sincere regard for my old and generous friend and colleague, Sir Henry Butlin, who after reaching the summit of professional success, covered with honours, and in the enjoyment of the confidence and warm appreciation of all his friends, has been called away. Only a few years ago his election to the position of President of the Royal College of Surgeons caused the greatest satisfaction throughout the profession, and now the sad news of his death has produced everywhere deep sympathy and regret. At the end of last November I received from him a very kind letter which too clearly revealed to me that his splendid energy and self-sacrificing labours were drawing to a close. In the year 1885 Sir Henry Butlin (then Mr. Butlin) was appointed a Representative of the Metropolitan Branch on the Central Council, and the great value of his presence and co-operation at the meetings were recognized at once. He proved to be an excellent speaker, with a clear articulation and pleasant voice, and he soon exhibited his power of expressing his opinions in a few words with vigour and precision which never failed to arouse both attention and careful consideration. At the annual meeting in 1890 he was unanimously appointed Treasurer of the Association. Our old and much esteemed friend the late Mr. Wheelhouse occupied the chair, and I well remember the great enthusiasm of the members when Mr. Butlin's name was mentioned. The following years were a very critical period in the history of the organization, and the office of the newly-appointed Treasurer appeared to be by no means easy and free from anxiety; but his tact and good judgement, combined with a complete knowledge of every detail, soon overcame all difficulties, and his wise efforts gave a new impulse towards financial success and prosperity. In 1893 Butlin was requested to retain the office for another term, and he consented to do so. At the annual meeting held at Newcastle his re-election was carried by acclamation amid warm expressions of satisfaction from all the members. The time had now arrived when many urgent questions had to be settled having reference to the management of the JOURNAL and the general business of the Association. The number of members, too, was rapidly increasing in all parts of the country, and new branches undergoing formation at home and abroad were seeking recognition. Now Sir Henry Butlin clearly foresaw that the gradual expansion of the organization was not far ahead, and that an urgent necessity existed for securing more accommodation for successfully carrying on the various departments of the work. He had always been in favour of acquiring the site and building in the Strand, of which the Association then had a lease. It was a conviction of the real necessity for making preparation for future developments, and that an extension of the area was indispensable for the erection of a more commodious building, which induced him strongly to recommend the purchase of several adjoining houses; this advice was at once acted on. I have often thought over this wise anticipation, and it is an interesting fact that the valuable property in the Strand and Agar Street was secured two years after, and that the conveyance was duly signed on March 24th, 1898. When the annual meeting was held in London during 1910 Sir Henry Butlin was rightly selected for the Presidential chair, and it was the unanimous desire of the profession that he should be requested to accept the office, for throughout his life he had never lost an opportunity of doing all in his power to promote the interests of the Association. Now, on reviewing the stress and pressure of all his professional duties, we feel sure that he must have possessed physical strength and strong self-control far above the normal. His high intellectual qualities were always visible in combination with the power of mental concentration and ceaseless energy.

He will be for ever remembered as a brilliant surgeon and lecturer in one of the largest medical schools in the kingdom, as an able worker and writer on the ever advancing sciences of surgery and pathology, and also as a zealous investigator in striving to unravel the deep problems of disease. We mourn to-day that his work is over; but we are confident that he has left behind an enduring memorial of his devoted life and that his name will have a place with the leading and distinguished surgeons of our day.

DR. LAURISTON SHAW, who was one of the local honorary secretaries of the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in London in 1910, has responded to our request by sending the following appreciation of Sir Henry Butlin's work as President of the Association on that occasion :

Sir Henry Butlin, who had always taken the keenest interest in watching the progress of the Association since his period of Treasurership some years before, became once more actively engaged in its work by accepting the Presidency in 1910. The opportunity occurred of offering to him this, the highest honour in the gift of the Association, in consequence of the decision to hold the annual meeting for 1910 in London. There can be no doubt that Sir Henry was genuinely gratified at this further indication of the regard in which he was held by his professional colleagues, whilst it was clear that the profession generally endorsed in the heartiest manner the decision that the surgeon who had already attained to the foremost position in his technical art as President of the College of Surgeons of England should be invited to hold at the same time the headship of the Association representative of the whole profession of the Empire.

As was foreseen by all who knew Sir Henry Butlin well his occupancy of the Presidency was eminently satisfactory to the profession. Its period corresponded with a time of much anxiety to medical practitioners throughout the United Kingdom. During his year of office the National Insurance Bill was introduced into Parliament and the negotiations between the Government and the profession were initiated, the final results of which are awaited with grave anxiety. The President's genuine appreciation of the representative position of the Association and of its sole right to accept the responsibility of speaking on behalf of medical practitioners as a body was a great source of added strength to the profession in impressing its wishes upon the Government. At the present critical juncture Sir Henry's sagacious advice and wise leadership will be sorely missed. In his position as President Sir Henry Butlin played the leading part in welcoming the Association to London and much of the success of the meeting was due to the enthusiasm and energy with which he put himself at the head of all the movements for promoting both the scientific and social aspects of the gathering. His Presidential Address will long be remembered as an eloquent and convincing appeal for courage and patience in promoting the highest interests of the profession by the united action of its members. The historical summary of the tedious processes by which the profession had in the past secured its unselfish aims for the public good in face of public apathy and opposition constituted a real oratorical triumph in the severely restrained style which was always a pleasing characteristic of Sir Henry Butlin's addresses. The President, by the keen interest he took in the scientific work of the various sections, and in the almost unique medical museum collected for the occasion, gave great encouragement to the voluntary workers in these departments. Sir Henry and Lady Butlin, by the lavish hospitality they offered to the distinguished visitors and foreign guests at the annual meeting, still further increased the reputation they had already achieved as being the most generous and genial of hosts amongst the medical profession in this city.

MR. BRUCE CLARKE, the present Senior Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, writes as follows: It is difficult to realize that Sir Henry is gone from us. It is nearly forty years since I first met him, when I was a new dresser and he a recently appointed surgical registrar, and we have been friends ever since.

I well remember how ready he was to help the new

dresser, and how impressed I was by the thoroughness with which he investigated every detail that could throw light on the disease of the patient.

The microscopic examination of morbid products was then in its infancy, and this was the point on which his interest was centred. One felt one could learn more pathology from him than from any one else. When I was working for the second F.R.C.S. examination, he offered to show me some microscopic sections, and I well remember going to his house to look at them, and being amazed at the immense number of specimens he had, and at the wonderful way in which Mrs. Butlin (as she then was) unearthed any slide that he wanted, and seemed to know all about it.

When he was elected assistant-surgeon a new side of his nature seemed to develop. Up to this time he had appeared to some of us to be too pathological. We had not realized how good a clinician he was. No sooner, however, did he become demonstrator of practical surgery and assistant-surgeon, than he came to be recognized as a surgeon of sound judgement, whose knowledge of pathology was destined to play an important part in helping his clinical investigation of disease. Whatever he had to do, he did well, because he had mentally rehearsed it beforehand. Of nothing was this so true as of a surgical operation. He operated well because he knew exactly what he meant to do, and he did it.

He lectured well because he was determined to master his subject and to put it before his audience with as near an approach as possible to that clearness of exposition and charming delivery which he had so often heard from the lips of his revered master, Sir James Paget, whom he ever delighted to talk about.

Each year his reputation as a clinical teacher grew, but he taxed his strength to the uttermost, often beyond the bounds of prudence. As his practice grew he gave up first his lectureship on surgery, on which subject few have ever lectured better, and then his surgery, because he could stand the strain no longer, and because every bit of work, speeches included, was prepared with an elaborate care that few can realize.

His more recent work, his election to the Presidency of the Royal College of Surgeons and to that of the British Medical Association, is familiar to all and needs no appreciation from me. The same urbanity, the same desire to be of help to others, was as much to the fore when the honours of later life fell upon his shoulders as they had been when he was but a surgical registrar.

The leisure of retirement had no charms for him. He loved work and would have worked on to the end if he had thought he could do the work that had been entrusted to him as he wished it to be done. As soon as he felt that was impossible he bowed to the inevitable and surrendered.

DR. DUNDAS GRANT has supplied us with the following appreciation of Sir Henry Butlin's work as a laryngologist: Butlin was President of the Laryngological Society during the year 1897-98, having been previously and for some time afterwards a frequent attendant at the meetings. He examined the cases and discussed them in their purely laryngological aspect with all the keenness and receptivity of a student, and raised the value of the discussions as well by his experience in the throat department of St. Bartholomew's for a considerable number of years, as by his general surgical grasp of the subject and the sound pathological basis which his early researches had afforded him. His work on carcinoma and sarcoma (of the larynx) became of course a classic. It is to him that the full value of thyrotomy in the treatment of early and limited epithelioma of the interior of the larynx is due, but he was somewhat conservative in regard to total extirpation, though of late years he formed a more favourable opinion of the radical operation. Up till recently he was an occasional attendant in the Section, and always took an interest in it. At all times he displayed great patience in relation to the expressions of opinion on the part of younger men, and his criticism of them, when they got rather wild, was usually accompanied by such good-natured banter and so merry a little twitch of his eyelids, that he never failed to make a pleasant as well as a strong impression. His example was a very valuable one in regard to general "tone," and he did a great deal to prevent

British specialists from becoming too narrow in their views. I am sure you will find these impressions confirmed by any of the habitual members of the society.

Dr. F. DE HAVILLAND HALL writes: My intimate acquaintance with Sir Henry Butlin dates from the spring of 1868, when he told me that he had been appointed House-Surgeon to Mr. Paget, and he asked me if I would come on as dresser. It is hardly necessary to say that I eagerly accepted the offer, and for six months I was in daily contact with Butlin. Even in that early period of his career he showed of what mettle he was. His work in the surgery and wards was performed with exactness, neatness, and punctuality. With such a House-Surgeon acting under a Surgeon of Mr. Paget's distinction, the dressers had an excellent time, and we were all very sorry when it came to an end. Butlin had a wonderful power of getting his own way with dressers, Sisters, and nurses without friction, and his bright countenance and cheery smile were very attractive. After his house-surgery he accepted a post as assistant at Charing in Kent. He wrote to me from there saying that he was getting valuable experience, but that he intended returning to London. I next saw him when he was Surgical Registrar at Great Ormond Street. In 1876 we again came into very intimate intercourse, as we lived opposite each other in Queen Anne Street, and we frequently walked together to the casualty department at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He had usually something to say bearing on professional subjects, and much valuable information I picked up from him during these walks. I often used to look in upon him in Queen Anne Street shortly before midnight, and I almost always found him at work with the microscope, assisted by his devoted wife. Though so keenly interested in his professional work, he had a high appreciation of music and art, and I look back with great pleasure to the fact that my first visits to the opera and to the Royal Academy were in his company. He had the gift of doing everything he took up thoroughly well. He was much interested in cricket and a keen lawn-tennis player; even in such trivial games as Hahna he usually came out victorious. Of late years riding was his hobby, and on horseback he looked like a cavalry officer. In the above remarks I have endeavoured to give a picture of how Butlin appeared to those who came into close contact with him. I would only add that he was the kindest and most generous of friends.

ONE WHO WORKED WITH HIM FOR FORTY YEARS writes: I always think that Butlin in his life and work tried to carry out the motto over the door of the school buildings of the great hospital he loved so well: "Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Latterly, when sometimes asked if to-morrow would not do for some piece of work, he would say, "No; if I cannot do my duty, I must resign." And then came the day when he said, "I'm done; I must resign" (the Presidency of the Royal College of Surgeons). His end was perfectly peaceful—a little deeper sleep.

EUGENE STEPHEN YONGE, M.D. EDIN.,

PHYSICIAN, MANCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

By the death of Dr. E. S. Yonge, Manchester has lost one of its most promising young specialists in diseases of the nose and throat. Though a comparatively young man, Dr. Yonge had for some time been in indifferent health, and he was so thoroughly devoted to his professional work that there is some fear that he did not take sufficient rest, and the arduous work involved in getting out his last work on *Diseases of the Nose and Throat* probably contributed to his final breakdown.

Dr. Yonge graduated at Edinburgh M.B., C.M. in 1891, and proceeded to M.D. in 1897. He spent some time in post-graduate work at Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, and acted as Assistant House-Surgeon at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital and also as House-Surgeon at the Manchester Southern Hospital for Women. He never took any active part in medico-politics, though he has been a member of the British Medical Association for many years and acted as Honorary Secretary of the Section of Laryngology at the annual meeting of the British Medical

Association in 1892. Soon after graduating he began to take special interest in diseases of the nose and throat and made this his practical life-study. He brought to the work a remarkable power of invention, and devised several methods of operating on the nasal cavities which are now recognized as most efficient. His writings on rhinology are voluminous, and in addition to his special works on *Polypus of the Nose* and his handbook on the *Diseases of the Nose and Throat*, may be mentioned his articles on "Polypus of the Tonsils" in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of 1901, and his *Observations on the Determining Cause of the Formation of Nasal Polypus*, 1907. He made a number of original researches on the cause of common colds and the surgical treatment of paroxysmal rhinorrhoea and hay fever, and his recently published suggestions for the surgical treatment of hay fever by resection of the nasal nerve have been keenly discussed and received very favourable comment. In pursuance of his work on hay fever he went as an English representative to the hay fever section of the International Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden in 1911. For some years he had been Honorary Physician to the Crossley Sanatorium at Delanere and the Manchester Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat. In this position he endeared himself to the numerous patients who came under his care, who will remember him not only for his skilful manipulation but for the kindly consideration and sympathetic manner in which he carried out his duties.

CHARLES WARDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S. EDIN., J.P.,

HONORARY CONSULTING SURGEON TO THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL AND TO THE BIRMINGHAM ROYAL ORTHOPAEDIC AND SPINAL HOSPITAL.

We record with regret the death of Dr. Charles Warden, which occurred at his residence at Weston-super-Mare, on January 13th, at the age of 85. He was born in Bristol Road, Birmingham, in 1827, and was the youngest surviving son of the late Mr. Joseph Warden, who, before the incorporation of Birmingham, was one of the Commissioners in whom was then vested the government of the town. Dr. Warden was educated at the Edgbaston Proprietary School, after which he commenced his professional studies at Queen's College, under the eminent chemist and metallurgist, Dr. Percy. From the Queen's College he went in 1845 as a student to St. George's Hospital, where he had a successful career, taking honours in chemistry. He studied for nearly two years in the Paris medical schools and hospital, took the diploma of the R.C.S. in 1850, and spent the winter of that year at the University of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.D. He became F.R.C.S.Ed n. in 1878.

In 1851 he was appointed House-Physician at the Westminster Hospital, and in the following year was elected Resident Medical Officer at the Lying-in Hospital, Birmingham, to which institution he was afterwards appointed Honorary Surgeon. He commenced private practice in 1854, and four years later became one of the honorary staff of the Birmingham General Dispensary, a post he occupied for several years. In 1856 he was appointed honorary medical officer to what was at that time called the "Institution for the Relief of Bodily Deformities," a charity which he helped to organize as the Orthopaedic and Spinal Hospital. As honorary medical officer to the Institution for the Relief of Deafness, to which he was appointed in 1858, he developed the charity by adding to it the treatment of diseases of the throat, and largely through his exertions the institution grew into the Ear and Throat Hospital, to which he was honorary surgeon for many years, and was later appointed consulting surgeon. On the resignation of Mr. Alfred Baker in 1876, Dr. Warden became honorary surgeon to the Royal Institution for Deaf and Dumb Children.

He was one of the original members of the University Graduates' Club, and at one time its President. Among other distinctions he held was President of the Otological Section of the British Medical Association, at the annual meeting held in Birmingham in 1890, and President of the Birmingham Medical Benevolent Society in 1888, being also a member of its Court of Directors for four years.

Among his contributions to medical literature were papers entitled "Osteotomy in the Treatment of Genu Varum and Genu Valgum" and "Deaf-mutism and Consanguineous Marriage," published in our columns. He was

valuable medical library and instruments should be housed and established at the Mott Memorial Library. In 1886 Mrs. Mott bought a house in Madison-avenue for the purpose. The library was dependent upon public contributions. The trustees, discovering that it was being conducted at a loss, in accordance with a provision in Mrs. Mott's will have decided that the house shall be sold and the proceeds divided among her heirs. The contents of the library and the instruments have been turned over to the New York Academy of Medicine.

The New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

A dinner to commemorate the opening of the new buildings and laboratories of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York, was held at Delmonico's on Jan. 10th. More than 200 members of the staff and their guests were present. Among the speakers were Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; Brigadier-General G. H. Torney, surgeon-general of the army; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, president of the American Medical Association; and Augustus E. Thomas, the playwright.

Fire at the Massachusetts State Leper Colony.

The administration building at the Massachusetts State Leper Colony on Penikese Island was burned down on Jan. 13th, causing a loss of £2000.

The New Buildings of Harvard Medical School.

The establishment of Harvard Medical School will consist of 16 institutions when the six buildings now under construction are completed—viz., the Harvard Memorial Cancer Hospital; the Infants' Hospital, known as the Thomas Morgan Rotch, jun., building; the Children's Hospital; the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, which has a combined fund for building and endowment of £1,200,000; the State Psychopathic Hospital; and the Robert Brigham Hospital. A project is also afoot to erect a Harvard dormitory and medical union club-house, to be conducted on principles similar to those of the Harvard Union and Dormitories, but confined exclusively to medical and dental students.

A Medical School for the University of California.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the State of California plans were adopted for the amalgamation of the various departments of medical instruction under the supervision of the University of California. It was decided to secure the services of paid instructors for clinical instruction in place of the voluntary services of practising medical men. The principal chairs of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics will be held by professional instructors, who will devote their whole time to teaching or research work.

Jan. 20th.

Obituary.

SIR HENRY TRENTHAM BUTLIN, B.A.R.T., F.R.C.S. ENG.,
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF
ENGLAND AND OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION;
CONSULTING SURGEON TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S
HOSPITAL.

ON Wednesday, Jan. 24th, Sir Henry Trentham Butlin died at his residence, 82, Harley-street, after an illness of some two months' duration.

Henry Trentham Butlin was the son of a Cornish clergyman, the Rev. W. W. Butlin, and was born in 1845 at Camborne in that county. He was privately educated until he went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he entered as a student in 1864. Here he commenced his medical studies under favourable auspices, for St. Bartholomew's Hospital at that time had a strong honorary staff, while among the lecturers and teachers Sir James Paget was outstanding. To him Butlin particularly attached himself, and he always acknowledged his great indebtedness to him for the professional success that fell to his share. Butlin succeeded, if anyone ever did, entirely on his own merits; he owed nothing to outside influence, to court or social connexions, or indeed to anything but his own capacity and his high character. He was remarkable as a student by his industry and intelligence, and his career is an exemplification of what these qualities can accomplish when they pursue without faltering a clear and well-defined objective.

He qualified as M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1867 and as L.R.C.P. Lond.

in 1868, and in the same year became house surgeon of his hospital. On the completion of this service he entered on country practice, but almost immediately found that his ambitions were centred upon a hospital career. He returned to London in 1870, and began at once to lay the foundations of the distinguished future that was to be his. In 1871 he took the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the same year was appointed surgical registrar at the Great Ormond-street Hospital for Children, and assistant surgeon to the West London Hospital. He was also connected at one time with an orthopaedic hospital as well as with the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

In 1872, the post of surgical registrar at St. Bartholomew's Hospital becoming open, he gladly seized the opportunity thus afforded him of fulfilling his devoted hope of a permanent association with his hospital. In 1873 he gained the coveted Jacksonian prize at the College of Surgeons for his essay on Ununited Fractures. In 1879 he was appointed Demonstrator of Surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School in succession to Professor Howard Marsh, now Master of Downing College, Cambridge, and in this post he soon made an indelible mark. Butlin showed himself at once to be an admirable clinical teacher, keen of observation and accurate in deduction. In 1881 he became assistant surgeon to the hospital and lecturer on surgery. He served as assistant surgeon until 1892, when he became full surgeon, which post he relinquished only in 1902, after 21 years' service on the staff, and was then appointed to the consulting staff. The columns of *THE LANCASTER* and *British Medical Journal* testify to the value of the work he did in the hospital during this lengthy period, and it is interesting to record that Butlin, whose clinical lectures were such fine and thoughtful deliveries, disapproved of formal lectures as a part of the compulsory medical curriculum and had designed himself to make proposals for abolishing them. In 1880 Butlin was appointed Erasmus Wilson Professor of Pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, being the first to occupy that post after Sir Erasmus Wilson himself, and he gave the first indications of a direction which he was to follow throughout his career in the selection of a subject for his lectures—viz., the Relations of Sarcoma to Carcinoma. These lectures admirably reflected the practical lessons to be drawn from a clinical study of malignant disease, more especially with reference to the principles governing operative interference. They were republished in book form in 1882 with valuable additions to the tables of cases and additional matter on diagnosis and treatment. Their most striking feature was the care taken to have the data as satisfactory as possible, all the cases utilised being submitted to microscopical examination and the structure of the new growths in every instance being ascertained with precision. In 1887 he published "The Operative Surgery of Malignant Diseases," a book written not to establish any new position or to defend any novel procedure, but rather to formulate the results obtained up to date, showing the bad as well as the good side of operative interference, and containing a collection of statistics that should serve both to restrain and yet to encourage the operator. He laid great stress on the importance of removing widely all malignant tumours—a principle now generally admitted and acted on. Other papers bearing on this subject were articles on tumours in the *International Cyclopædia of Surgery*, on Malignant Diseases (Sarcoma and Carcinoma) of the Larynx, and on Tumours in the third edition of Holmes's "System of Surgery." In 1892 Butlin was appointed Hunterian professor of surgery and pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1895 he became a member of council in the presidency of the late Mr. Christopher Heath, his official connexion with the College continuing unbroken from that time on. In 1909 he succeeded Sir Henry Morris in the presidential chair, an office that he relinquished only on Nov. 9th last on account of failing health. In 1893 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L., an example followed by the University of Birmingham in 1910 with the honorary degree of LL.D.

In his Bradshaw Lecture in 1905 Butlin insisted, in the face of the almost unanimous opinion of pathologists, "that carcinoma is a parasitic disease, not in the limited sense in which the term appears to have been used of late as synonymous with infective, but in the larger and wider sense in which it used to be, and should always be, employed, to express the fact of one organism living at the

expense of another organism, each pursuing its otherwise separate and independent existence." Of his Hunterian Oration, delivered at the College of Surgeons on Feb. 14th, 1907, it would be hardly possible to speak in terms too high. It is questionable whether on any previous occasion so adequate a tribute to the memory of John Hunter has ever been paid from that chair. Butlin insisted on the fact that the true value and greatness of Hunter's work lay in his anticipating what still needs to be impressed on many, that the key to the prevention or treatment of disease must be sought and can be found only in the investigation of natural function. He powerfully assisted his audience to grasp the fact that this position entitled Hunter to take rank, not only with the most eminent members of his own calling, but with the small band of philosophers whose researches in various departments of learning have gained for the human race its power to guide and utilise the forces of nature. To add to the charm of this oration it was delivered perfectly clearly and without hesitation as a speech, the speaker being unaided even by notes. The delivery was a triumph of accurate thinking and good memory, and reminded those who heard the oration of some of the oratorical triumphs of Butlin's dead master, Sir James Paget.

During 1910-11 Sir Henry was President of the British Medical Association, and in this capacity he was entertained on June 17th, 1911, at what is believed to be the most largely and representatively attended dinner ever given by the profession to one particular medical man. Over 200 members of the profession were present, drawn, no doubt, by varying ties, which, however, in themselves bespoke the broad gauge character of the man and his activities. As the chairman, Dr. Lauriston Shaw, then pointed out, his affiliations, not only with the British Medical Association, but with the Royal College of Surgeons of England, with the University of London, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Pathological and the Laryngological Societies (both now merged in the Royal Society of Medicine, and of both of which he had occupied the presidential chairs), with the Society of Surgeons of Paris and that of Laryngologists of Berlin, all combined to bring together so large and so representative a body of men to do him honour, the relationship of a trusted consulting surgeon to a large number of general practitioners helping to swell the number of those present. His connexion with the British Medical Association was a very close one; he was a member of the Council of that body for many years, of its Journal and Finance Committee, its treasurer, and, finally, in 1910-11, in which year the Association held its annual meeting in London, its President. In all these varying capacities and activities Sir Henry was successful in the most practical way—that is, he left every institution that he served distinctly and appreciably the better for his service. He was unflagging in his zeal, tactful and adaptable, yet without sacrificing his own convictions, even in those matters on which opinions ran contrary, while his gifts as a speaker materially aided every cause he supported. In all things he was guided by ardour for the highest welfare of the profession. There can be little doubt that the arduous exactions of the manifold responsibilities he took upon himself helped to undermine a physique never too strong.

Among Butlin's literary works, other than those already referred to, may be mentioned a paper on the Nature of Fur on the Tongue, published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society for 1879; a Report on Certain Tumours removed in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with Remarks on the Growth of Fatty Tumours (St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, 1873-74); on Minute Anatomy of Two Breasts, the Areola of which had had Long-standing Eczema (Medico-Chirurgical Society's Transactions, 1876); and Reports on Cancer for the Collective Investigations (*British Medical Journal*, 1887). His book on "Diseases of the Tongue," published in 1885, was a model of concise writing, logical reasoning, and lucid exposition, particularly in the part relating to cancer, the subject to which he devoted so much of his attention throughout his professional career.

Finally must be mentioned the two lectures on *Unicellula Cancri*, the Parasite of Cancer, delivered by him before the Royal College of Surgeons last November, in which he expands the idea referred to in his Bradshaw lecture of 1905—viz., that the cancer cell is an independent organism, like many a protozoon; that it lives a life which is wholly

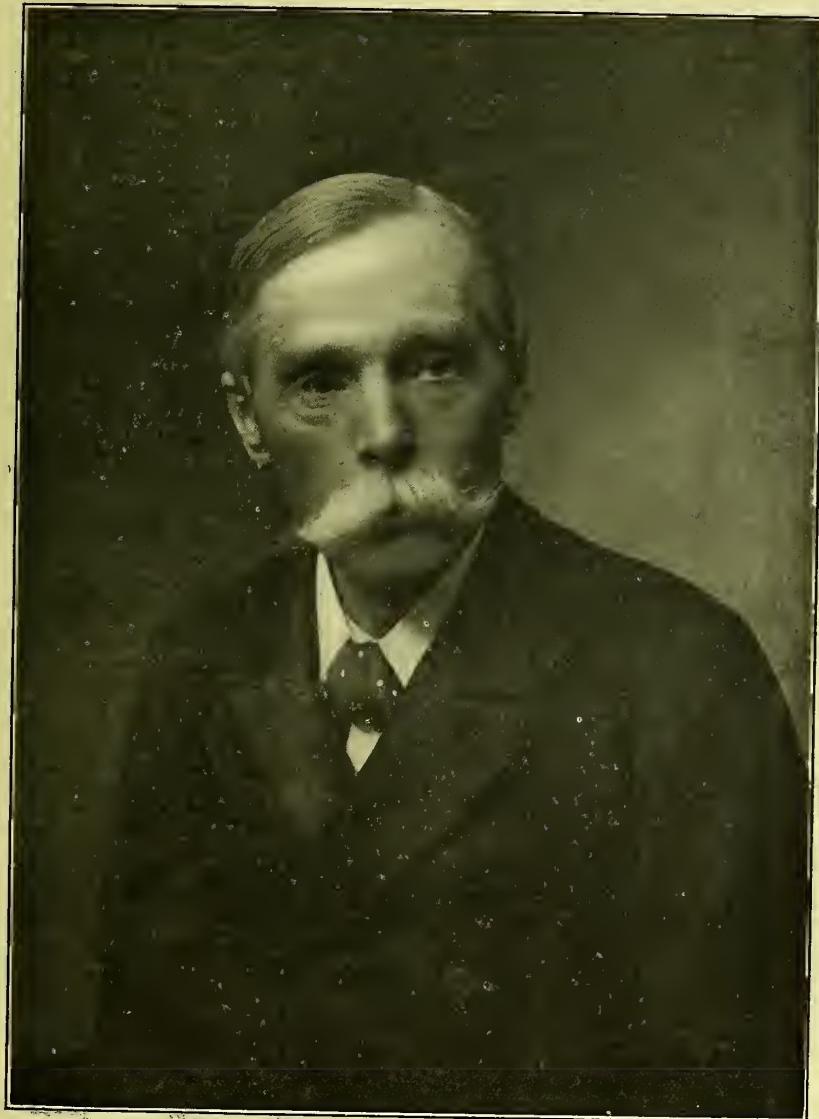
independent and proper to itself; and that it lives in the body of the animal affected with the cancer, deriving its nourishment from its host and yet doing nothing to repay the host for the sustenance supplied to it. He concludes that the cancer cell is a veritable parasite formed from the very tissues of its host, remaining in appearance like the cells in which it first appears; he regards it as an independent parasitic animal which he names the *unicellula cancri*, and is inclined to place among the protozoa. Even if we are not able to agree with this view, the high gifts of its author and his lifetime of experience devoted to the study of the subject must surely make us suspend judgment until more conclusive findings shall either endorse or disprove it.

Sir Henry Butlin, who was made a baronet last year among the Coronation honours, married Miss Annie Balderson, daughter of Mr. Henry Balderson, of Hemel Hempstead, who survives him, and to whose devoted counsel and assistance he paid a touching tribute in his remarks at the dinner above referred to. He leaves also a son, now Sir Henry Guy Trentham Butlin, who was educated at Eton and is at present at Trinity College, Cambridge, and two daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Percy Furnivall, F.R.C.S.

The following brief but intimate sketch of Sir Henry Butlin's work and character is from the pen of his pupil, friend, and colleague, Mr. C. B. Lockwood:

How memories linger! Years have passed, but yet one remembers a slight, almost boyish form leaning over the cases in the dim light of the old museum, and quietly, patiently, conscientiously teaching a small attentive class, usually consisting of pupils who lived in his house, for then it was more the custom than it is now for the younger men to take resident pupils. The spacious, thoughtful brow, which looked so white in contrast with the dark and somewhat long hair; the steadfast, clear eye; the firm mouth; the well-poised head—all denoted the gifted being. Then, later, kindly advice, tendered in kindly way and with the pleasantest voice and tone, were added memories. Afterwards writing his registrar's notes in the same quiet, thorough way, and at surgical consultations giving his opinion simply and clearly in a few well-chosen words. Finally, a colleague and sincere friend. It is hard to think that ere those early days he had been in country practice. Those who are not affluent and who marry early must needs keep the wolf from the door. He seldom talked about those country days. To one such as him the daily round the trivial task of a country doctor's life must have left much to be desired. He used to tell how once an unfortunate farmer caught his arm in a machine, and amputation had to be done. Help was scarce, so one of the farmer's men held the limb. He proved efficient, and afterwards gave expression to the anxiety he had gone through, saying: "I thought it all up with master till I saw them little pinchers." Henceforth haemostatic forceps were often called "them little pinchers." It is easy to guess that at this time he was conscious of possessing superior gifts, and felt impelled to seek a wider sphere for the display of his talents. No small courage was needed. But lack of courage was never one of his attributes. He had the bravest heart. Convinced that he was right he went dauntlessly on, although his keen, intuitive mind had told him all the dangers and difficulties to be faced. So it is not surprising that he put it to the touch and did not fear his fate; came to town and began a toilsome ascent to fame and honour.

His familiar friends know how hard it was at first for him and his true and wise helpmate. Sensitive in a high degree, all his courage was needed to carry him through the early trials of surgery. He said that at first when he had to perform operations at the West London Hospital the feeling of anxiety was almost overwhelming. And yet he became a calm and intrepid operator, one who patiently, quietly, and steadily set to work to do his utmost to extirpate the most widespread malignant growths. In spite of weariness and physical exhaustion he went steadily on. Never of robust physique, and not blessed with that abundance of health and energy which some enjoy, few knew what those efforts were, but to those who knew they were heroic, and gave rise to feelings of the deepest admiration and respect. Those long and exhausting afternoons of toil in hot operating theatres, and in such a fatiguing atmosphere, were bound to tell upon his frail physique. But of his troubles he used to joke and make light: "One day, my dear boy, you think there is a



SIR HENRY TRENTHAM BUTLIN, BART., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.C.S.,
LATE PRESIDENT OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND; CONSULTING SURGEON TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.



malignant tumour in your inside. Next day you wake up and find it gone, and say to yourself it was that horrid gout again." So conscientious in the performance of duty, and so loyal to his hospital and school, he gave up the burdensome task none too soon. Without being humorous himself, yet he had the keenest appreciation and enjoyment of the quaint or humorous, and this trait added much to his happiness and to the happiness of others. But he had also other and soberer characteristics. Not a hero-worshipper, yet he had a hero, and he was Paget. Without a doubt Paget was his model orator—one whose style could hardly be excelled, especially that of his clinical lectures. But the oratory, the genius, the fame of Paget, were not the things of which he spoke so earnestly and feelingly. "Sir James Paget was one of the best men I ever knew; he was a truly good man"; and this was no chance utterance, but often repeated, and a clue to his own ideals of conduct.

It can be truly said of Butlin that he, too, was a good man, blameless in life and conduct. He did not hastily admit anyone into the circle of his intimate friends, but was never tired of entertaining those of whom he was fond. Indeed, he lavished kindness and hospitality, and those who met so often at his table usually found that juniors, whose opportunities of social enjoyment were few and far between, had not been forgotten. Indeed, he had very strong opinions on the duties of hospitality, and considered that we in London were wanting in this respect, and spoke warmly of the lavish hospitality of the provinces during the annual meetings of the British Medical Association. Always generous, during his recent presidency of the Association he expended a sum larger than most dreamt of in a banquet arranged purposely for the entertainment of the provincial visitors. It was characteristic of him to give a large contribution to the Faculty of Medicine of London University when he became its Dean, and he always evinced the keenest pleasure when his friends assisted in the good works in which he was interested. A delightful friend, he revealed his constant thoughts in moments of quiet companionship. It was then that one learned the affection be felt for his aged parents; his gratitude for all the help given by his wife; the pleasure that he took in regaining the broad acres which had long before belonged to his family; the pleasant days spent in looking after them; and the deep interest aroused in him by the education of his son. Begun with a memory, this note ends with a memory; the memory of a brave, indomitable man, a loyal colleague, a steadfast friend. Surely he will not "with sparkless ashes fill an unlamented urn."

Funeral services, which were largely attended by the medical profession, personal friends, and representatives of scientific societies and charitable institutions, were held at St. Bartholomew's the Less and St. Andrew's, Wells-street.

DEATHS OF EMINENT FOREIGN MEDICAL MEN.—The deaths of the following eminent foreign medical men are announced:—Dr. Franz von Winckel, formerly professor of midwifery and gynaecology in the University of Munich, at the age of 74. He was the son of Dr. Ludwig Winckel, who in his day was well known in connexion with the practice of Cesarean section. After graduating in medicine in Berlin he was assistant to Professor Martin, senior, in the Charité midwifery wards, and when only 27 years old was appointed to the chair of obstetrics and forensic medicine in the University of Rostock. In 1872 he went to Dresden, where he was director of the famous midwives' school, and in 1883 was appointed to the chair of midwifery and gynaecology in Munich, from which he retired only four years ago. His works include "Manuals of Midwifery and Gynaecology" and articles in Billroth's "Handbuch der Frauenkrankheiten." He also published several works dealing with the duties of midwives. He was one of the founders of the German Gynaecological and Obstetrical Society, and edited the society's valuable clinical reports.—Dr. Edmund Biernacki, professor of pathology in the University of Lemberg.—Dr. P. Giura, *privat-dozent* of stomatology in the Genoa Medical School.—Dr. A. Serafini, professor of experimental hygiene in the University of Padua.—Dr. O. F. Wadsworth, formerly professor of ophthalmology in Harvard University.—Dr. J. T. Davidson, professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.—Dr. S. B. Bond, formerly adjunct professor of

genito-urinary diseases in the University of Maryland, Baltimore.—Dr. Rhett Goode, professor of anatomy and surgery in the Medical College of Alabama, Mobile.—Dr. P. D. Hughes, professor of clinical surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kansas City.—Dr. Carl Horstmann, extraordinary professor of ophthalmology in Berlin, aged 64. He was formerly assistant to Professor Schweigger, and studied in many foreign hospitals in Holland, England, and France. He published numerous papers connected with ophthalmology.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE WITH THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

On Jan. 24th the National Insurance Commissioners for England announced, through the Assistant Secretary to the Joint Committee, their intention to take the earliest opportunity of personally conferring with representatives of the chief sections of the community specially concerned, in order to bring the Insurance Act into operation. With a view to obtaining in this manner suggestions from representatives of the medical profession on certain important questions of preliminary procedure, the Joint Committee of the Commissioners for England, Scotland, and Wales have made arrangements for a conference to-day (Friday, Feb. 2nd). The point specially indicated for discussion was the selection of medical members of the Advisory Committee to be consulted by the Commissioners in the framing of regulations. The letter of invitation also suggested that the Commissioners would welcome the views of the medical representatives at the conference upon other matters of procedure in bringing the Act into operation. We understand that invitations to the conference have been addressed to the following medical bodies: the General Medical Council, the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the British Medical Association, the Scottish Central Council, the National Medical Union, the Reform Committee of the British Medical Association, and the Imperial Medical Reform Union. The Royal College of Physicians of London has decided not to accept the invitation, an example that has been followed by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Council and the Reform Committee of the British Medical Association.

A WELSH MEDICAL COUNCIL.

We understand that it is intended to form a Welsh Medical Council, primarily through the machinery of the British Medical Association, so that the requirements of the profession in Wales may be formulated for the comprehension of the Welsh Insurance Commissioners. The leaders in the movement feel strongly that a united action with the Commissioners will be more effective than local representations to Local Insurance Committees. A meeting of Welsh medical men will be held at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 2 p.m. on Friday, Feb. 9th, when resolutions will be proposed affirming the feeling of the meeting and ensuring that the medical profession in Wales will not work under the Act unless their rights are duly recognised. The Council will nominate an executive to carry on correspondence with the Welsh Commissioners, and to a great extent may be considered a parallel body to the Scottish Central Council, described in our columns last week.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the quarterly meeting of the Council of the British Medical Association held on Wednesday, Jan. 31st, the Council's report to the Association on the National Insurance Act was considered and passed for circulation among the members. The report includes a record of the action taken by the Council to give effect to the instructions of the Representative Body; a summary of the position that now confronts the medical profession under the Act; and the conclusions and recommendations of the Council. The latter are as follows:—

I. That the Council be instructed to press on the Government and the Commissioners the further conditions necessary for securing the requirements of the profession.

II. That the Council be instructed to notify the Insurance Commissioners that no negotiations will be entered into with

any Insurance Committee until the Representative Body is satisfied that the requirements of the profession are conceded.

III. That the Council be instructed, as soon as possible after the issue of the regulations by the Insurance Commissioners, to submit a report thereon to the Divisions and the Representative Body.

IV. That the Council be instructed to make all necessary arrangements for the appointment of provisional Medical Committees in every insurance area to safeguard the interests of the profession, without prejudice to the question of whether these Committees shall later accept "recognition" as statutory Local Medical Committees.

V. That the Council be instructed to take steps to organise the profession so as to secure that, failing the provision of adequate remuneration of medical practitioners under the National Insurance Act, no contract practice appointment for attendance upon insured persons shall be held at a lower rate than that which may be agreed upon by the Representative Body as adequate.

VI. That a State Sickness Insurance Committee be appointed to consider and report to the Council on all matters connected with the National Insurance Act; that the committee consist of (a) 12 members elected by the Representative Body, (b) 12 members elected by the Council, (c) two members nominated by the Association of Registered Medical Women; (d) the *ex-officio* members; and that the committee be empowered to add to its numbers for special purposes not more than four additional members.

These recommendations are submitted by the Council for the consideration of the divisions of the Association prior to the next meeting of the Representative Body. The Council's report of the future action to be taken by the Association will be considered at a Special Representative Meeting which is announced to be held at the Guildhall, London, on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, at 10 A.M., and on Wednesday, Feb. 21st, in the Court of Common Council Chamber.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION REFORM COMMITTEE.

The provisional executive of the Reform Committee of the British Medical Association, whose manifesto we printed in our issue of Jan. 20th, has issued through its honorary secretary, Mr. P. C. Raiment, a letter to medical practitioners, dated Jan. 29th, which says:—

You will probably agree that it is only by a properly organised effort, acting on a common basis, that there is any hope of securing the alterations in the National Insurance Act which are necessary if the profession is to obtain its minimum requirements with any security, and with this object I venture to ask if you will become a member of the Reform Committee. The committee believe that no effectual and permanent security can be obtained under regulations, which can be rescinded as easily as they are made by the Insurance Commissioners; and, therefore, it is felt that only by an Act of Parliament embodying the six cardinal points can any satisfactory solution be reached.

In order that the necessity for this may be impressed upon the Council of the British Medical Association, it is proposed that definite resolutions should be moved in each division of the Association instructing the Representatives to support the following motion at the Representative meeting on Feb. 22nd, viz.: This Representative Meeting directs the Council to inform, in plain and unmistakable language, the Commissioners appointed under the Insurance Act, 1911, that unless the six cardinal points as originally formulated by the British Medical Association be embodied in a Bill amending the Insurance Act, 1911, which shall become law in the next session of Parliament; and unless, in the meantime, these six points be incorporated in the Regulations to be issued by the Commissioners in such a manner as shall be effectual and permanent until such amending Act is passed, it is the intention of the British Medical Association to call upon all its members and upon all other medical practitioners to decline to form panels or undertake any other medical duties which may be assigned to them under the Act, in conformity with the undertaking which has already been signed by over 25,000 medical practitioners.

A copy of the manifesto is enclosed with Mr. Raiment's letter, and medical men who are in agreement with the objects outlined in the two communications are asked to subscribe 5s. and to fill in a form of application for membership of the British Medical Association Reform Committee. The form of application is worded to include not only those practitioners who are members of the British Medical Association, but also those who intend to become members of the Association. The question thus arises as to whether the Reform Committee can quite substantiate its claim to the full title which it has assumed. The address of the Reform Committee of the British Medical Association is 29, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W., not 129, as was stated in our last issue.

THE BIRMINGHAM COMMITTEE.

We learn that the practitioners of Birmingham have formed an emergency committee outside the local divisions

of the British Medical Association with the following objects:—

1. To adopt and to advocate the policy of discontinuing negotiations with the Government and Commissioners, and of refusing to take any part in administrative or medical work under the Act, as under it the demands of the profession were not, and could not be, conceded.
2. To take all possible steps to ensure that this policy be adopted by the British Medical Association both locally and centrally.
3. To formulate what they consider should be the *minimum* requirements of the profession, should the Government desire to amend the present Act.

The committee disclaims hostility to the Association, and numbers among its members the representative of the Birmingham Branch on the Council of the Association and the representative of the Birmingham Central Division on the Representative Body. The committee has decided not to amalgamate at present with the British Medical Association Reform Committee, with which it has been in correspondence.

The honorary secretary of the Wandsworth Division of the British Medical Association asks us to state that the meeting of Wandsworth medical men on Jan. 22nd, referred to in our last issue, was not technically a meeting of the Wandsworth Division.

Medical News.

FOREIGN UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—

Basle: Dr. Paul Preiswerk has been recognised as *privat-docent* of Odontology.—*Berlin*: Professor Theobald Smith, of Harvard University, is giving a special course of lectures, open to students of all faculties, on Parasitism and Disease.—*Craoow*: Dr. Johann Piltz has been promoted to the chair of Psychiatry and Neurology.—*Christiania*: Madame Marie Kjølseth has received the gold medal of the University for her researches in Pathological Anatomy.—*Bonn*: Dr. O. von Franquú, professor in Giessen, has been appointed to the chair of Midwifery and Gynaecology in succession to Dr. Fritsch retired.—*Dresden*: Dr. Rietschel, Director of the Sucklings' Home, and Dr. Galeowsky, an eminent dermatologist, have been granted the title of Professor.—*Erlangen*: Dr. Hermann Euler, *privat-docent* of Odontology, has been granted the title of Extraordinary Professor.—*Freiburg*: Dr. Angst Weismann is retiring at the close of the winter session from the chair of Zoology.—*Hanover*: Dr. Becker, Oberarzt of the Surgical Clinic in Rostock, has been appointed Director of the Children's Hospital.—*Lemberg*: Dr. Heinrich von Halban has been promoted to the chair of Psychiatry and Neurology.—*Lyons*: Dr. T. Lépine, *agrégé*, has been appointed Clinical Professor of Mental Diseases in succession to Dr. Pierret.—*Munich*: Dr. Rullmann, of Darmstadt, has been granted the title of Professor.—*Münster*: Dr. Rammstedt, a Military Surgical Specialist, has been granted the title of Professor.—*Strasburg*: Dr. Bartels, *privat-docent* of Ophthalmology, and Dr. Schickele, *privat-docent* of Gynaecology, have been granted the title of Professor.—*Würzburg*: The large Rinecker gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Rubner, Director of the Berlin Physiological Institute.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The Earl of Sandwich presided at the recent meeting of the committee of management of the Royal Free Hospital, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

That the committee of management desire to offer their cordial congratulations to Miss Eleanor Davies-Colley, M.D., B.S. Lond., upon her admission to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Miss Davies-Colley being the first lady to attain this position the committee appreciate the distinction gained by the Medical School of the Royal Free Hospital through her achievement.

The committee also desire to endorse the congratulations which the Board rendered in 1909 to Mrs. Haslam (*née* Miss I. Woodward), M.D. Lond., who, after receiving a medical education at the London School of Medicine for Women and the Royal Free Hospital, was admitted to membership of the Royal College of Physicians of London, being the first lady to receive this diploma.

It was also reported that the Cordwainers' Company will present a gold medal to the nurse who shall obtain the highest number of marks at the annual examination.

BRITISH MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND GUILD.—A drawing-room meeting of this guild was held at 100, Harley-street, London, W., on Jan. 25th, to meet the Lady Mayoress and to consider the extension of the guild. Fifteen ladies